the event that the first plan is considered to be unconstitutional or illegal.

If both the plans devised by the legislature for redistricting and the plan submitted by the Commission should be found to be illegal and unconstitutional, then the Court of Appeals shall do the redistricting itself, for the conduct of the impending election only. In other words, we don't put the Court of Appeals into the business of permanently drawing redistricting plans, and this would mean once that election has been disposed of, the same process will be repeated again, gearing up with the Commission, and going through the identical process to have either the Commission or the General Assembly prepare a plan of redistricting which will ultimately be found legal.

We realize that this is a somewhat involved plan. It is probably different from that which has been adopted anywhere in the United States, but it has certain virtues. It is bipartisan. It puts the initiating responsibility outside the legislature. It does provide, however, that the legislature shall have approximately a